

Maine Farmer

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS LITERATURE NEWS &c

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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Maine Farmer.

The New Hampshire Agricultural College buildings at Durham, will be dedicated Aug. 30. The new president will be inaugurated at the same time.

Mr. Fletcher of the Toronto experiment farm suggests that, as the pea weevil in its several forms lives but one year, we have only to keep the seed over to the second year in order to be rid of the pest.

Prof. W. W. Cook of the Vermont Experiment Station has resigned his position, and has accepted the chair of Agriculture at the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins. Prof. Hills is to take Prof. Cook's position at Burlington.

We acknowledge the receipt of the marriage announcement of our valued Frederickson, N. B., correspondent, Mr. W. W. Hubbard, to Miss Anna Lavinia Gregory. The Farmer extends wishes for happiness and prosperity.

Chief clerk Mills has furnished the following totals of the entries at the World's Fair in the several stock departments: Cattle, 1,237; horses, 1,133; sheep, 1,755; swine, 1,347. The cattle and horse exhibition was on Monday last.

In a private letter received from N. J. Bachelder, Secretary of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture, he writes: "I have been wanting to write you an endorsement of your stand in regard to agricultural colleges. I think you are right."

The Utah wool clip, which sold last year for 17½ cents a pound, this year finds few buyers at 8½ cents. As a result of this low price, the wool growers of that territory recently met and organized a wool growers' association, with a view to holding their wool for higher prices.

The editor of the Farmer has been pleased to receive a visit at his home on the farm from Prof. James Cheesman of Southboro, Mass., the well known dairy expert and farm scientist. Mr. Cheesman is a thoroughbred Englishman, yet a great admirer of his adopted country, and thoroughly in love with New England life and its surroundings. Of late he has been engaged in inspecting creameries in different sections of the country, belonging to Boston merchants, with the purpose of perfecting their arrangements and improving their product. He believes we have great advantages for the dairy business in Maine.

A measure of censure seems to be thrown on the farmers of Winthrop by the directors of the condensed milk company for withholding their patronage of the enterprise and thereby causing it to shut down. So long as the farmers had an outlet within their reach that paid them three cents a quart for their milk, with the skim milk left at the farm, we should say it would be a strange business sagacity on their part to sell it to the condensing factory for two and a half and no return of skim milk. Dairy men, as well as capitalists, must keep an eye on the business end of their work. It is their right to sell their milk for such purpose and to such parties as will return them the best price for the product.

The Maine Farmer is so confident of its position in the agricultural college discussion as to declare that no argument is necessary. When a person is so far gone as that he is past learning anything.—New England Farmer.

Not quite demented yet, Brother Whitaker! Our position is based on a plain, unbiased, unprejudiced interpretation of the act of Congress establishing the institutions, and our action is simply a just recognition of the rights of the industrial classes in their benefits. All this is plain, without argument, to those who are willing to understand. Argument is only needed when one's purpose is to distort the meaning and mislead those to whom it is made. We are "so far gone" that we decline to join in that work.

STATE GRANGE.

A representative of the Farmer called on the officers of the State Grange at their meeting at the Elm House, Auburn, last week. The meeting was called for the purpose of perfecting the corporate organization of the State Grange, under the general laws of the State, as provided at the annual session of last winter, and to transact other business. There were present State Master Hunt, Secretary Allen, Executive Committee O. Meador, Albion, C. E. Jordan, Cape Elizabeth, and O. Gardner, Rockland. The fourth member of the committee, Bro. Morse of Bath, has removed from the State, leaving a vacancy on the committee. B. F. Hamilton, Esq., of Biddeford was also present, being selected at the annual meeting of the State Grange to draw up the legal papers and aid the committee in the forms of organization. By this action no change is made in the Grange, save only giving it legal powers for the holding and caring for such property as it may possess.

The matter of public Grange work the present season, in the interest of the

order, came up for action, and it was decided to secure the services of National Master Brigham of Ohio for three or four addresses at as many meetings to be held the first of September, at dates and places to be announced in due time. It is probable that one of these meetings will be held at Old Orchard, and another in Penobscot county. Bro. Brigham is a good speaker and a zealous patron, and will draw attention while in the State.

It was arranged to enter upon an active campaign of work in the subordinate Granges this fall, in which the State Master and his deputies are to take an active part, the work to be put in where it is most needed.

At the State Fair evening Grange meeting, previously announced in the Farmer to be held on Tuesday evening of the State Fair in the hall at the park, State Lecturer I. O. Winslow is announced as a speaker. A recitation will be given by Sister Pulsifer of Auburn. Good music will be furnished. It will be a pleasant occasion.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting of the State Grange next December at Dover. The election of a new board of officers occurs this year, which will give interest to the occasion and draw together a full session.

The matter of a World's Fair Grange excursion, as suggested by the Farmer, was up for consideration, but no conclusion was reached. Should a considerable number express a desire for such a movement it is likely that arrangements will be made later on when railroad rates drop to lower figures, as they are sure to do before the exhibition closes.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

It is well at times to put in a little thinking over the business of the farm. It is the good crops, the fruitful trees, the best cows, the fat steers, the thrifty pigs and lambs that bring the greatest profit to the owner. These beautiful crops come from a good soil properly cultivated and diligently attended to. The fruit-laden trees are liberally fertilized and watchfully cleared of insect pests. The cow with the generous flow of rich milk is wisely selected and kindly treated and generously fed throughout the year. The steers, pigs and lambs that return generous money for their keep are pushed to early maturity by intelligent attention to their full wants from the start. Does any one then want to learn how to make his farming return a profit? It is to meet its demands in just this way. If all this is properly conducted in all its several parts it is as well managed as a whole. After reading this article, mentally go over the farm and its work. Is that field of otherwise fine looking potatoes allowed to go choked up with rank weeds left to absorb the moisture and appropriate the plant food which the crop you want is suffering for? Has that best cow shrunk down in her milk during this drought from her neglect to provide her fodder crop your soil is wanting to produce? Is that flock of lambs unfit for the market because you have not supplied them with enough to eat?

Such object lessons are constantly before the eyes of the farmer, and are easily learned if attention be given them in passing. Now is the time to profit by them. Now is the time to begin to prepare for the better way which is sure to lead to more profitable results. When the farmer applies his intelligence to his business, he will ever find a more liberal reward for his labors.

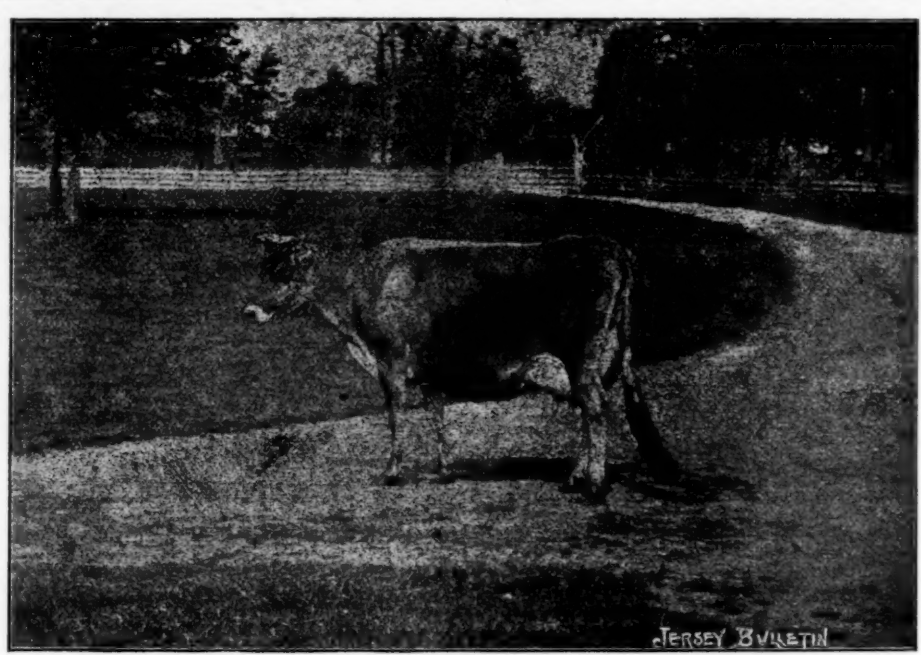
IMPROVING A PASTURE.

Editor Maine Farmer: I want your advice on a piece of poor pasture I have. It has been a kind of dwarf cedar growth. Stumps are well rotted and easy to pull out now. The soil is a sandy loam and light. Some spots are bald, don't grow weed itself. Now would you advise me to take out the stumps, and plow it up, and sow grass seed, and commercial manure of some kind. If so, what kind of grass seed, and how much to an acre? What kind of or make of fertilizer would you recommend, and how much to the acre? When is the best time to sow?

J. COMBINS.

We are not posted as to the value of land in the locality from which the above inquiry comes. But here, with land so low in value as it is, we should let alone such land as is described to grow up to cedars, and put out our time and money on better soil where larger profits would be returned for the outlay. Still, if such land is to be renovated we would recommend clearing and plowing and applying wood ashes or some cheap form of phosphate or fine ground bone meal. These are the cheapest forms of commercial manures available. Liberal applications are most profitable in the end. Fifty bushels dry ashes or double that of leached, is a liberal application to the acre with five hundred pounds South Carolina rock phosphate or bone meal. Seed in August, or prepare the land ready for the seed, and apply on the last snow in early spring without any working of the surface. For seed use eight quarts of Timothy and same of cleaned red-top to the acre.

Iowa is 200 miles wide by 400 miles long. There is not another area of equal size on the globe that has so little waste land, there being practically none in Iowa.



GAY ORPHAN. 25985, imp. Owned by Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

seals having converted their food into milk to a greater extent than the other breeds, will have less credit for increased live weight, and this factor will somewhat alter the figures. I submit these facts to you, believing they require no comment. They speak for themselves louder and stronger than anything I could possibly say.

GAY ORPHAN.

We are pleased this week to give a picture of one of the good cows in the Columbian herd, Gay Orphan. It is certainly one of the handsomest pictures yet out and it has a right to be, as the cow herself is a beauty. The following letter from Prof. M. A. Scovell, director of the Kentucky Station will be read with much interest and is better than anything we might be able to say.

"Gay Orphan 25985, imp., dropped Feb. 1882. Sire, Orphan P. S., son of Farmer's Glory; dam, Gay Lass. She was bred by P. Le Feuvre, Trinity, L. of J. Imported by McClintock, McMichael & Co. in 1882. Sold to Mr. L. M. Land, Lexington, Kentucky soon after, where she remained until his dispersion sale in 1889 when she was bought by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. Mr. Land refusing many offers up to this time for her."

Mr. Land never tested any of his cows for butter, so her real butter capacity was not known until she came into possession of the station. She was considered by Mr. Land as queen of his magnificent herd, and she seems to have deserved it both as a butter cow and as a premium taker.

While in possession of Mr. Land she won all premiums at the Lexington Fair; repeatedly taking the sweepstakes prize. In October 1888, she was taken for the first and last time away from Lexington to compete for the great premiums offered at the Interstate Fair at St. Louis, at this fair she won the first premium in the aged class, and then won the great prize offered for the best cow in the sweepstakes class.

When the Kentucky Station bought her, she was known to be a large milk cow, and a regular breeder. Since belonging to the Kentucky Experiment Station her milk and butter records have been kept. These records show that she has never been dry since she was purchased, it being impossible to dry her, even just before calving. She has often given as high as 42 lbs. milk per day, her yearly records always showing just about the same amount of milk and butter for each year; last year, that is from Jan. 1, 1892 to Jan. 1, 1893, she gave 8,500 lbs. of milk, which showed by the Babcock test 335.4 lbs. of butter. In the meantime she carried a calf nine months of this period, dropping the calf Jan. 1, 1893. During this time she was on ordinary dairy feed, receiving only a little bran besides pasture in the summer.

Gay Orphan has always been a regular breeder, dropping calves generally about ten months apart. Most of her calves have been bulls, two only have been heifers, one of these belongs to Mr. Land, who could not be made to part with her at the time her dam was sold to the Kentucky Station. This daughter like her dam is a persistent milk cow, and has been reported to give over six gallons milk per day. She has other daughters will be two years old this fall and belongs to the Kentucky Stations; she is by Duke of St. Albans, a son of Stoke Pogis 3d, and is a beautiful heifer. Her last calf Jan. 1, 1893 is a bull and owned by the Station. M. A. SCOVELL, Lexington, Ky.

THE DAIRY TEST.

Valancey E. Fuller, in charge of the Jerseys at the World's Fair dairy test, makes the following report of the first thirty days of the ninety-day butter test of the breeds:

My Dear Sir: You will be interested in learning the result of the first thirty days of the ninety-day butter test between the breeds at the World's Fair. The result in butter for each breed and each cow composing the same, has been ascertained, though the cost of feed has not.

The result is as follows: Total milk for 30 days, Jerseys, 25,302.7 pounds; Shorthorns, 24,008.7 pounds; Guernseys, 22,401.8 pounds. Excess of Jersey milk over that of Shorthorns, 1,294 pounds; Guernseys, 2,900.9. Total butter for thirty days: Jerseys, 1,477.07 pounds; Shorthorns, 1,032.44 pounds; Guernseys, 1,229.29 pounds. Excess of butter made by Jerseys over Shorthorns, 445.23 pounds; over Guernseys, 248.38 pounds.

The Shorthorns have had only 24 cows. For one week the Jerseys had 24 only. When the cost of feed is taken into consideration, the gap between the Jerseys and Guernseys will be lessened, as the Jerseys have been fed a heavier ration, and the records show that they have profitably responded to it.

Strange to say, in this great dairy test, the increase in live weight of each cow is credited to the breed at .04½c per pound. As is to be expected, the Jersey

they grow. While liberal feeding is always advisable, it is never good economy to give them more at any one time than they will eat up clean; and that ration should always be a growing one rather than fattening. Middlings, bran, oil meal, barley or oats are preferable to corn for growing pigs, although some corn can be given with benefit, and particularly in winter. They should always have a shelter to sleep under, and this should always be dry and clean, changing the bedding as often as may be necessary.—Farmers' Home.

THE SHEEP FOR HARD TIMES.

Many a farmer has found that the conditions of sheep raising have changed so in this country that he has had to look around for some way to make a profit other than simply raising the Merino breed of sheep for wool. The great depression in wool values that swept over the country a number of years ago threatened our sheep interests with destruction, and in fact many breeders were forced out of the industry. A large number of progressive farmers, however, turned the matter over in their mind, and determined to solve the problem by raising first class mutton. Their Merino ewes were bred to Shropshire rams, and the early lambs that were sent in to the market from their farms quickly added to their rapidly diminishing income in such a way as to give this feature of sheep raising a great incentive.

There has probably been no better boon to sheep husbandry in the last half century than the adoption of this practice, and thousands of farmers now depend more upon their mutton for a living than upon the wool. The Shropshires offered the best advantages of any breed for crossing with the common stock, and the whole industry has been greatly benefited by the common use of these fine rams. Our own Merino herds have been vastly improved by the result. By placing good mutton on the markets that was both sweet and juicy, consumers soon learned to call for it, until now there is a legitimate and large demand for it. The few farmers who, thus, in the time of dire distress, turned their attention to this new line of work, opened up a new and vast field of profit for all succeeding farmers.

In earlier days breeding for mutton and fine spring lamb would not have been possible excepting in certain sections of the country, but the rapid growth of cities and large centers of population is quickly changing the face of the country and also the demands upon our producers. These large cities will demand more and better mutton, and the new industry instead of declining must continue to increase in importance. The demand for wool will also increase, and altogether the farmer who raises these two products must hope for a field of labor that will be almost inexhaustible. By growing so much mutton for market the farmers have lessened the tension of the wool market, and growers of wool have found a better and more satisfactory outlet for their produce.

The Shropshires proved to be the best breed in hard times, and it is also the best breed to day to cross with our common stock to procure both mutton and wool. Among the mutton breeds Shropshires are the best wool producers, and they produce medium fleeces that are in good demand to-day. We have been importing in the past a great deal of this medium wool, but now it will be produced in ample supply in this country. The Shropshires stand about first when it comes to producing fine carcasses of mutton, and very little of these qualities are lost when the ram is bred to common ewes. The crosses grow rapidly, and turn all of their food to profit.

CATTLE TRADE, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

For some weeks the cattle trade of this country, as well as that of the West, has been in a very low condition, although the supply has not been excessive. To a large extent this is due to the state of affairs in Europe. Especially in France and England, the summer's drought, which terminated only a short time ago, has scorched the pasture lands and ruined the hay crop until there is nothing left to feed the animals. Imported hay is selling at so high a figure that farmers cannot afford to purchase it for their cattle, and the result is that thousands of lean stock are being marketed to save them from starvation. This has so glutted the markets for the present that prices there are also away down.

We hear of cattle in France being sold at one-fourth the price that is usually paid. Some farmers are curing their grain crops for fodder, to supply the present emergency, knowing that a reaction must take place before many months. Some of the neighboring countries that have not suffered from the drought are purchasing and shipping to their farms great numbers, which will be returned fat, with a handsome profit, when the demand revives.

Knowing these facts, we need not be alarmed about our present low prices. Although our exported cattle have been much better than the native stock that has been rushed on the market, we have to compete with them more or less, as an over-supply of poor meat materially

lessens the demand for the better quality. Our hope is in the future demand, which must come as soon as the present surplus is exhausted. The people must have meat, and foreign countries must be depended on to supply it; therefore our farmers should see to it that they are in a position to supply the demand when it comes, as it certainly will. British markets want the best quality that can be supplied, and will pay good prices for the article that fills the bill.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

ANOTHER WAY TO KILL WITCH GRASS.

BY LEMUEL MILLIKEN.

Having seen several ways to kill witch grass, in several different papers, I think my way of treating it is as effectual as any. Where I set out my orchard, the roots were so thick that it was impossible to get soil enough to put around hood crops—it was a perfect punk to strike the hoe on. The year before I set the trees, in the spring, as soon as the frost was out of the ground I plowed as well as I could, but the best that I could do was only to pull it to pieces or aggravate it. As it proved, this was better than if it had been plowed well—it caused the witch grass to grow better. I harrowed as well as I could, and sowed heavy with oats and peas. The grass, oats and peas made a heavy crop. The first of July the oats began to show their heads. The fifth of July I put on a roller and rolled the crop down, the plow following the roller, so I could turn all the crop under. I harrowed it crosswise of the furrows so as to cover all completely. The ground laid until the first of August, then I plowed it again. The grass roots, oats and peas were all burned up, making a splendid fertilizer for the ground. I now sowed it down to buckwheat, and the tenth day of September the wheat was in blossom. I now rolled and plowed this in, and sowed it down to Timothy. The next season I got a very good crop of Timothy, and not a handful of witch grass. The two crops that I plowed in made the soil a splendid bed to set out fruit trees in. West Scarborough, Aug. 21.

For the Maine Farmer.

ABOUT THE DOORYARD.

The best set of buildings ever owned falls to give satisfaction to the eye if the surrounding grounds are untidy and ill-kept. While on the other hand even the poorest place may be made to assume a home-like air if kept neat and trim. Next to a tidy yard there is nothing that adds to the beauty of a place like trees and flowers. These even the poorest land owner can possess in abundance if he will only expend a little time in starting them. There are a few varieties of outdoor plants and flowers that require almost no attention whatever. Among them are the well-known and beautiful nasturtiums that thrive on a medium rich soil and are very satisfactory trained over a rock, or if the dwarf variety, growing erect.

If there is a sandy barren tract where almost nothing but purslane will grow, dress it lightly and sow with portulacaca seeds. These vivid patches of color are very pleasing to the eye and will sow themselves year after year if not greatly disturbed. There is nothing like phosphate for geraniums, but be not too generous in its use till experience determines how much they will bear. Plant some woodbine over that unsightly shed and in a short time it is almost an ornament to the place because of its beautiful covering. A few morning glories trained over the kitchen window excludes the hot sunlight and affords a refreshing bit of green to the occupants therein. One might go on enumerating these attractions all day, but a trial of even one or two of them will be sufficient to prove that the time and labor expended are well spent in beautifying our home surroundings.

For the Maine Farmer.

GROWING GRASS SEED.

BY C. E. LUDDEN.

Mr. Editor: In my last Farmer Mr. Abbott complains of not getting a good catch of grass this year and thinks it is too late to reseed this fall. Did you every try seeding your ground the last thing before snow comes? Several of our good farmers have been very successful in doing so. I call to mind one of my neighbors last fall, after harvesting a good crop of potatoes he prepared his land, and the last thing before the ground froze up for good, sowed his grass seed. He cut it the last of haying and it was as stout as any hay cut in the vicinity. The hay crop will not average quite up to last year, although some cut more than last year. Many farmers are cutting oats for fodder as they are not worth threshing. Sweet corn will be light, many pieces are a total failure as far as corn goes. Yellow corn looks very well. Potatoes light; apples are dropping badly. Farmers are feeding cows as pastures are about dried up. Many springs have failed that never did before. Canton Point.

Maine Farmer.

FAIR TO OCCUR.

Alverne Grange Fair—At North Kennebunk, Oct. 4th and the evening of the 5th.
 Arden County Society—At Houlton, Sept. 20th and 21st.
 Androscoggin Valley Agricultural Society—At Canton, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
 Androscoggin County Society—At Livermore Falls, Aug. 22d, 23d and 24th.
 Baldwin and Sebago Lake View Association—At East Sebago, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
 Bethel Agricultural Society—At Bethel, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
 Buxton and Hallowell Agricultural Society—At Buxton, Sept. 5th, 6th and 7th.
 Cumberland County Agricultural Society—At Gorham, Sept. 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.
 Cumberland Farmers' Club—August 22d, 23d and 24th.
 Durham Agricultural Society—At Durham, Sept. 20th and 21st.
 East Edinburg Farmers' Club—At East Edinburg, Sept. 27th and 28th.
 Eastern Maine State Agricultural Society—At Bangor, Aug. 29th, 30th, 31st and Sept. 1st.
 East Somerset Agricultural Society—At Hartland, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
 Franklin County Agricultural Society—At Farmington, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
 Gray Park Association—At Gray, Aug. 29th, 30th and 31st.
 Hancock County Fair—At Blue Hill, Sept. 6th and 7th.
 Kennebec County Agricultural Society—At Readfield, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
 Lincoln County Agricultural Society—At Danabrook, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
 Maine State Agricultural Society—At Lewiston, Sept. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.
 North Androscoggin Society—At Rescue Isle, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th.
 North Franklin Agricultural Society—At Phillips, Sept. 26th and 27th.
 North Knox Agricultural Society—At Union, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
 North Penobscot Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Springfield Driving Association, at Springville, Sept. 26th and 27th.
 North Cumberland Agricultural Society—At Harrison, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
 North Oxford Agricultural Society—At Oxford, Sept. 27th and 28th.
 Oxford County Agricultural Society—At Oxford, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th.
 Onsepe Valley Fair—At Cornish, Aug. 29th, 30th and 31st.
 Penobscot and Arden County Agricultural Society—At Patten, Sept. 26th and 27th.
 Ramshackle Park Association—At Newfield, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th.
 Somerset Central Agricultural Society—At Skowhegan, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th.
 Shapleigh and Arden Agricultural Society—At Shapleigh, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th.
 Sanford Agricultural Society—At Sanford, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
 South Kennebec Agricultural Society—At South Windsor, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
 Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Topsham, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
 Scarborough and Cape Elizabeth Farmers' Association—At Scarborough, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
 Waldo County Agricultural Society—At Beloit, Sept. 26th and 27th.
 Waldo and Penobscot Agricultural Society—At their grounds in Monroe, Sept. 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd.
 West Waldo Agricultural Society—At Liberty, Sept. 13th and 14th.
 Washington County Agricultural Society—At Pembroke, Oct. 3d and 4th.
 West Washington Agricultural Society—At Cherryfield, Sept. 13th, 20th and 21st.
 Washington Central Agricultural Society—At Machias, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
 West Oxford Agricultural Society—At Fryburg, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
 West Penobscot Agricultural Society—At Exeter, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
 West Cumberland Agricultural Society—At August 22d, 23d and 24th.
 York County Agricultural Society—At Biddeford, Sept. 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d.

THE FARMERS AND THE STATE.

"What agency ought the farmer to have in the government of the country?" Evidently, the rank held by any class among the controlling forces of society depends chiefly upon their numerical preponderance, their intellectual superiority, and the vigor with which they employ their advantages in the control of others. Farmers might exercise enormous power in the direction of public affairs if they chose to unite their activities to a common end.

Local self-government had its origin in the institutions of farmers long before the birth of cities.

While farmers are entitled to a large share of credit for the establishment of our popular form of government, and are largely instrumental in keeping it free—yet they are exercising, with the lapse of time, a diminishing share of power in its administration.

The growth of cities, the increase of urban population, and the multiplication of trades and pursuits, which diversify interests and employments, produce an increasing ratio of consumers to producers of food products, and make the race for numerical ascendancy inevitably a losing one to the farmer.

Farmers have been held in high respect from the remotest antiquity, and their title is valid to the highest rank in honor and dignity. The agencies by which the farmer impresses his personality upon the community are chiefly the ballot and public opinion. The ballot is the trustee of all weapons when wisely used, and the deadliest of all when drawn against the State by ignorant or venal hands.

The farmer's great sin, which I set before them in the crimson livery of its real turpitude, is their indifference to the results of the primary organization of political power in their community.

The existing modes of political management, the state of political morals, the credulity of the ignorant, upon which the community and crafty play; and the corruptibility of the vicious are conditions which imperiously demand the presence of very intelligent patriotic farmers at the primary meetings of his party.

Farmers are willing to accuse of corruption those who attend primaries and sell their vote for a dollar, but the difference between selling your vote to the wrong candidate and withholding it from the right one is not so great as some suppose. One is called corruption, the other is a culpable neglect of duty which in its consequences may be as harmful to the State as corruption itself. It gives supremacy to forces least fit to govern. It suppresses the best and advances the worst men in the community. Thus by the farmer's omission the State suffers, government falls into disrepute, the public service is rendered inefficient, its interests stricken, its administration corrupted, and its glory dimmed.

Character, intelligence and courage are the farmer's means of impressing his personality upon the community. Whatever other qualities a man may have in his moral tool chest these are handles that fit them all. A man of character puts conscience in his work. When Cromwell wanted a regiment of superior fighters he called for men who could put conscience in their fighting. The result was the famous Ironsides regiment. Farmers, of all men, ought to possess character. There is no command laid upon them to be rich or learned, but they must be honest. Their situation invites it, their intercourse with nature promotes it. God's myriad ministers of truth are speaking hourly to them in the voice of the field, the woods, and the air. They see no base deceit in nature's converse with them in taking the seed and returning the harvest. They hear no lie from the ceaseless tongues which

warble the music of nature's sublime symphonies. They live and move in a glorious temple of truth and beauty, where every inspiration is uplifting and every influence is ennobling.

There is need of greater intelligence among farmers to enable them to take their part in grappling with the mighty questions, which in the near future may subject to the severest test the wisdom of our institutions and our capacity for their successful management. Among those problems are the labor question, the land question, municipal governments, corporate power, the perils of socialism, immigration, wealth and our politics.

The stupendous stake the farmer has in public order makes it his duty to qualify himself to render effective aid in maintaining it. I build a great hope upon the rural communities, where fresh air, pure blood and good morals unite in preserving the physical and intellectual vigor of the citizen. These communities must be the breakwaters to protect our institutions in case the fountains of discontent should overflow, and the bitter waters of anarchy swell in rolling floods from our great cities, the centres of population, and the "storm centres of our civilization."—*Marriot Brosius in the American Journal of Politics.*

CARE OF COW PASTURES.

Without close and careful attention to details, no marked success is ever achieved in any business. This is preeminently true of dairying, which is altogether a business made up of a great many small details. Practically, the pasture is the foundation of the dairy business in America, and must continue to be for generations yet to come. To the dairyman, his pastures are his life, his first attention in preparing to succeed. They need to be made as rich as the nature of the land and his means at command will allow. They should be seeded down to a large variety of grasses—grasses of different habits of growth, time of ripening seed, of good flavor, and nutritious. To the man just beginning to lay down his land to pasture, the one thing essential above all things else is thorough preparation of the land. But there are but few now in the business who are just preparing to seed down; their pastures are already set. To this class the one thing useful in regular top dressing with some well decomposed manure.

In no one thing are American farmers more remiss than the care of their pastures. Comparatively few farmers ever top dress their pastures, yet no part of the farm stands more in need of it and no part would pay better. When a pasture is to be top dressed it will pay to precede the top-dressing with a good harrowing. Any bare or thin spots should have an extra supply of the dressing and be re-seeded as well.

Next to top-dressing and re-seeding comes weeding. This is a never ending job; weeds come at all seasons and grow regardless of weather, and to fight them successfully one needs must be eternally vigilant. It matters not how absolutely free of weeds you may get your pasture this season, weeds will show themselves more or less abundantly next year. The new crop will come in part from seed that have long lain dormant in the soil, but largely from seed brought by the fall winds from your neighbors, who have allowed their crops to ripen seeds. However, there is no help for it but to kill them out year after year. This consoling to know that as pasture land improves in richness, as the turf thickens, and better and firmer grasses become firmly established, the number of weeds that spring up anew each year will grow less and less.

There is no little art in the most economical use of pastures. Most pastures within our knowledge could better support 50 per cent. more cows than they do if they were divided by two cross fences into four fields, and pastured in rotation. In the pastures as they are, the cattle roam about, picking and choosing, and in doing so trampling and fouling almost as much as they eat. With the pasture divided and the number of cattle increased, they will be driven to close cropping, the coarse grasses will not be allowed to mature and get hard, and the cows will be kept on fresh grass the season through. By this means the several fields may be lightly top dressed without interrupting its use. This is one of the details to farm management that is easily within the reach of all, and is of equal practical value everywhere. In latitudes south of the Ohio the same principle of rotation should be applied. In dividing the pastures into summer and winter, reserving a certain amount for winter use.—*Jersey Bulletin.*

YOUR WAGON TIRES.

This is the season of the year when it is almost a daily occurrence to see vehicles with their tires off or about coming off. The number of wagons around the blacksmith shop indicates the tires, during the hot and dry season, have been giving way. Whether it is the fault of the wood or iron, the neglect of wheelwright or blacksmith, I do not pretend to say; but suffice it that people frequently state they have used wagons twenty years without resetting tires.

Such wagons are exceptions to-day; nevertheless, some firms advertise that their wagons are so constructed that setting tires will never be a necessity. All of us would certainly be glad if by some means this contraction of the felloes and the expansion of the tires could be prevented. No matter how skillful the blacksmith, he oftentimes ruins the wheel in setting the tire. Nor is this the least provocation. Perhaps at the very busiest time the wheels give out, just at the moment when we realize that "time is money." The next vexation is, the blacksmith is overworked. This is one of the exceptions of repairing a farmer cannot do at odd times. The question is, can we wholly or partly overcome this annoyance. I believe if we take a new wagon, one that is built substantially in time, that it is rarely if ever necessary to set the tires.

I have been practicing the following several years, and so far it has been very satisfactory: Construct a trough about two inches wider than the widest tire

and of length sufficient so that the wheel can revolve freely, somewhat deeper than the thickness of the felloes. Such troughs—iron—are sometimes advertised. Procure some lined oil, put it in a kettle and heat it to the boiling point. Pour in enough to cover the felloes, revolve the wheel three or four times slowly, and quickly remove. The whole should be despatched so all the wheels are treated before the oil cools too much. The better plan is to keep the kettle on the stove and add a little boiling oil just before each wheel is dipped. The performance is similar to scalding hogs. Every farmer knows water must be kept at a certain temperature. So in this transaction the oil should be kept as near as possible to the boiling point.

If this process is repeated yearly, when the hot, dry weather begins, it will keep a good wagon in such order that setting tires is entirely unnecessary. The soaking of the felloes with boiling oil is a great preserver of the wood. The time required to oil a wagon takes only a few minutes, but it may be the means of saving hours or even days. The cost is trifling compared with the blacksmith bill. The result—a wheel better preserved than comes from the shop of the smith.—*Farmer's Home.*

SOME POINTERS ON DAIRYING.

What a Shrewd Manufacturer Could Say About Some Farmers' Methods.

W. W. Grant, Lakeside, Ontario, in a paper on dairying in the Ontario report, said that the shrewd, enterprising manufacturer is continually on the alert to find the machine that will do the greatest possible amount of work. If he is not personally a practical manufacturer, when he hears of such a machine he employs an expert to investigate it, and if it seems to be all that is recommended he purchases it at once. It is not wholly a question whether he can afford it, but whether he can afford to be without it while some rival manufacturer may get it and thus have the advantage of him.

When the machine is purchased and placed in his factory, then comes the additional study in finding the fastest possible speed at which it may run, without injury to the quality of work. Finally comes the question of a man to attend the machine, or the greatest number of machines that one man can oversee. After this is ascertained and the possible capacity of the machine figured out, the employer is expected to come up very near the figures worked out by the agent and his engineer. If ten yards of cloth are estimated to be a fair product in a certain number of hours, no fault is found if he accomplishes only 9½ yards, but if he only accomplishes 9¼ yards he is discharged and some one else employed in his place.

It is only by the most careful study and the utmost crowding, so as to reduce the cost of production by increasing what one man or one machine may do, that there is any profit. But the success of manufacturing is not entirely in having the best machinery, and running it in the fastest possible way. Sometimes in mills having precisely the same kind of machinery, the difference between success and failure depends upon the way the machinery is arranged in the mill, a more convenient arrangement, saving labor and promoting the economical process of manufacturing.

In some instances, prosperity and success are due to buying the raw material, as a slight difference in percentage of the waste might wipe out all the profit that there is. Supposing cotton sells at three cents per yard, and the raw material costs one and one-half to one and three-fourths cents. The study of the management is to run the factory so that one and one-fourth to one and one-half cents per yard will pay all the labor, wear and tear of machinery and buildings, interest on any money which may have been borrowed, and a dividend on the stock.

Assuming that a man trained in such a school as this was made acquainted with the fact that the average dairy cow of this country produces about 3,000 pounds of milk yearly, (and that is putting the average high), and a number of farmers through the country have herds that yield 5,000 pounds per cow, and that the annual cost of keeping a cow is \$20, and the average price of milk per cwt. is 80 cents net to him, (supposing, of course, he is sending his milk to a cheese factory). The manufacturer looking into the matter would find that the man with the 3,000 pound cows is producing milk at a cost of 66½ cents per cwt., and the man whose cows yield 5,000 pounds at a cost of 40 cents per cwt., and both selling their milk in an open market where it is worth 80 cents per cwt., the one is making a profit of 13½ cents per cwt., and the other a profit of 40 cents per cwt. on his milk. Surely he would say that manufacturing would not stand such a disparity of production.

I think I have put the case very mildly, as I firmly believe there are cows in this country that cost their owners more than they earn. But I think the milk will soon be gone when the farmer gets paid for his milk by the hundred weight; it will not be the cow that produces the large quantity, but the cow that gives the best quality of milk, and the man will get paid for the productive qualities of his milk.

Early breeding encourages milk-giving; at the same time it tends to weaken the constitution. But all danger from this source may be avoided by judiciously reinforcing the system of the young mother by careful and generous feeding. Out-door exercise is essential to healthful growth and development of breeding heifers. With plenty of room to run around in, there is very little danger of over-feeding a young heifer that has been bred. At this time her appetite is naturally very keen, almost insatiable, and she may be safely fed very freely, care being taken, however, to guard against indigestion and constipation.—*Jersey Bulletin.*

The standard blood purifier, strength builder and nerve helper is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon Hood's, because Hood's Cures.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.
 EXPERIENCES OF A VETERAN—NO V.

BY WM. A. WOOD.

A person, in order to converse intelligently about the stirring events of our civil war period independently of the page of history, must be on an average about forty-five years old. Hence it appears proper to introduce such phases of the soldier's life that may prove of interest to those of that age and under, not often referred to in army reminiscences, trusting they may prove a suitable supplement to the work of the historian, thus enabling the younger to move forward in a line with those of more advanced years. It is proposed to introduce the reader to the tented field, the duties of the camp and general rules governing the same, where subject to army discipline our troops were often for weeks and months drilled in the school of patience, as well as in the manual of arms and evolutions. Consider the object for which our boys enlisted, their aversion to leaving home and their great desire to see the complete success of our arms, and from the date of hostilities up to May, 1864, deduct the time actually engaged in active campaign, and the remainder will serve as a key to the fact that a movement, with the prospect of an engagement, was often a welcome relief from the monotony of the routine of camp life. Such scenes we have in view in their regular order; we can add but little, if anything, of interest to what has already been produced. Every action and movement of our forces during the war has received the attention of our writers and been graphically described. It was the legitimate field of the historian, and by him been well explored, the result appreciated by all. But there is a sphere beyond his reach; it includes the personal experiences and recollections of every man who identified himself with our armies. Fragmentary extracts may now and then appear in the form of bound volumes or by editorial courtesy; or feeble attempts may be made to eulogize, where the brilliant record was cut short by disease or missile of war, but the abbreviated page of the hero and martyr, combined with that of the living of to-day, who throughout the length and breadth of our fair land, many of whom are now mingling with those who were the gray, all together enjoying the blessings of united interests, will ever constitute the veteran's volume, never to be printed and bound by man. Encyclopedia of the soldier's inner self, toils and hardships, trials, yearnings, hopes and fears, joys and pains so often ended by the gradual or sudden closing up of grand majestic lives, ever safe in care of Him who alone understood and keeps the faithful record, only to be revealed when this mortal shall have put on immortality.

It is our desire if time and circumstances permit, and the columns of the *Farmer* remain open, to follow by detail the fortunes of our command from the date when its members passed within its lines to that of disbanding. It is but little that we can reproduce at this distant day—just here and there a faulty outlined sketch.

"Come then, friends, if you will, for a moment's brief review of our first campaign near the city of Bath, where the Nineteenth Maine gazed by day, as the quotas assigned to it reported, until it reached the usual required number, one thousand strong. In the absence of all known measurements we will run the lines as best we can, and should we err, it will be borne in mind that it is almost an average lifetime since the camp was broken by our marching away. So far as the work within its lines, it differs from all succeeding, for it is that of the recruit and of organization, where days and weeks were instructed in the duties of the new life upon which we had volunteered, having but one principal idea of army requirements, viz., to remain firm and true when called into action. Beyond this we knew but little; however, we were eager to enter our rendezvous, see and occupy our new quarters, and learn with privation how much of comfort remained.

As seen and studied now, we observe a field, oblong in form, comprising about six or eight acres, with sides as 2x3 or 4, its entrance end bordering on the road to its approach. On our left, near the road, stands the Quarter-master's stand of stores, from which we were fed, clothed in uniform, armed and equipped. From our position the field slopes gradually towards the opposite end, a line to which, from where we stand, if drawn through the center, would separate the drill and parade ground on the left from the camp proper on the right and triced line side, near which, and central, stand the headquarters tents facing the camp of ten streets, laid out in regular order, with the company officers' (Captains and Lieutenants) quarters at the head of each, towards the first named. Each of the company streets are lined with "A" tents, about ten on a side, the twenty accommodating one hundred men. The officers' tents are all walled, and apparently commodious, but considering duties and responsibility, they are never out of proportion when according to government pattern.

If we will take our stand in front of the Colonel's quarters, facing all, on our right will be the head and right of the regiment. On the left, and beyond the tent area, stands the field hospital, where, across the canvas doorway, the shadow of death's valley was so often destined to fall, as the messenger from whom all nature shrank, entered against the prayers of beloved at home, comrades present, and surgeon's skillful protest, to detail from the rank and file of the 19th Maine those counted worthy to head the columns of departing comrades moving on towards the sphere of a higher and endless life. And, lastly, we notice that all around the enclosure pace the camp guard, within easy hailing distance of each other, allowing none to pass, out or in, except by written order by day and countersign by night, or by the leave of the officer of the guard, pursuant to orders from headquarters of the regiment. The

underlying principle of orders thus strict, and rigidly enforced, at this stage of our service, was doubtless to acquaint us with army discipline. The first lesson learned was that of the sentinel's duty, and we were quick to realize that one necessary phase of army life was the full and absolute surrender of the privilege to go and come at will. Night and day throughout the years of war, without the omission of a single hour, the sentinel stood guard within the camp, and on the picket line, serving as eyes and ears for the busy thousands by day, and the sleeping hosts by night; nor was inconstant, unfavorable weather allowed to diminish this faithful force.

So far as the main features of an engagement are concerned, we will notice just here that they are generally, if not always, laid out, first, within reach of wood and water; second, with a view to sanitary features, with sloping grounds for natural drainage; and as for the order and regularity, it was simply the result of a battalion movement—the order given and executed, and the work was done.

Such is the outline of our first camp, as remembered, where we reported in civilian suit to await the decision of the examining board; if accepted, the uniform followed; if rejected, enlisting papers were returned. It was some few days before our turn came. Meanwhile we attended squad drill, where we were taught the rudiments of "Hardie," position of the soldier, facing, filings, and the march "to the step." Taken all together, our grounds presented a busy, bustling scene from early morn till late in the afternoon. It was indeed a new life—duties new, tents and blankets (with which all were provided) new. The officers' uniforms, with their various insignia of rank, were all new and striking to the eye, all the more so as it was no gala-day muster for which the wearers were present, but the business of active service for the country, in which they were expecting soon to engage. Army regulations recognize two grades in the service, viz.: Enlisted men and commissioned officers, each with their degrees of rank. Along and up the line, distinction like a gulf extends, deepening on as the higher grades are reached, where shine the commanding General's stars; and no man, speaking in general terms, desirous of success or recognition, ever found it profitable, or his interests enhanced, in any attempt to ignore its existence. The position, if not the person, had to be recognized. Truly, we had entered the school of etiquette, the rules of which imperative required the inferior in rank to first salute the superior, and the latter was under like obligations to return the same.

One of our first and natural inquiries was to learn the names of our field, staff and company officers. The following is the list, with places claiming them, as far as remembered, viz.: Colonel, F. D. Sewall, Bath; Lieut.-Col., F. E. Heath, Waterville; Major, H. W. Cunningham, Belfast; Surgeon, A. J. Billings, Freedom; Asst. Surgeon, J. Q. A. Hawes, Hallowell; Chaplain, — Whittelsby, Bowdoin College; Adjutant, F. W. Haskell, Waterville; Q. M., J. W. Wakefield, Bath. The officers of Co. F., to which we were assigned, according to a general understanding before leaving home, were as follows: Captain, Isaac W. Starbird, Litchfield; First Lieut., Geo. L. Whitmore, Bowdoinham; Second Lieut., Chas. E. Nash, Hallowell. These were our immediate commanders; we were under their exclusive orders while with our company, and from the first we were anxious to act the soldier towards them, and in this we were met half way.

Our company headquarters was the scene of much activity, by day, as well as all the rest, for the work of organization was being carried on, but when the evening came, quiet settled down over all. Occasionally religious services were held in the Captain's tent, in which he took a part, thereby showing that he aimed to excel a city's conqueror, by first trying to rule himself. And all this time we were in the midst of company comrades, we had enough to claim our attention on our own company street, and in fact there was not much time for us to be elsewhere. Though still in civilian clothes we were always engaged in drill or otherwise.

And all the while we were on the road to an army acquaintance, the true import of which was then so little realized. The bands of comradeship were day by day being passed, though rendering honor where the same fell due; yet knowing no epaulet, chevron, or private's plain blue sleeve, encircling hearts pledged by works to prove their faith in the justice of the people's common cause of national unity, so formidably assailed by armies in the field, its powers so much questioned in the midst of loyalty; destined to pass through the lurid flames of war, their scared and feeble decimated ranks, as veterans, to meet at their annual call, the last of which is announced to take place at Waterville on the coming 25th, where, in a true spirit of fraternity, around the camp fire, they will together return and visit the old, familiar, and trying scenes of the past—as we, my readers, have feebly commenced to do—and follow them from place to place, until the glorious end was reached, when they stood before the world, as now, triumphant at last, and still as one.

For the Maine Farmer.

GRANGE WORK IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

It is not expected that during the most busy months of the year Grange meetings will be so largely attended, or that there will be so much interest manifested, as at other times. A Grange that holds its own during these busy seasons is doing well. To make an advance on any line of work at such times, requires an extra effort on the part of the members. During these busy summer months the Somerset Pomona has held three meetings. The regular June meeting was with Harmony Grange, the extreme northeastern Grange in the county. A large meeting, not even an average one was not expected. But Harmony Grange always gives the Pomona a cordial greeting and makes up in enthusiasm what it lacks in numbers.

Worthy Master Ansel Holway, President. Bro. Wm. McLaughlin, in behalf of Harmony Grange, gave a cordial welcome to the Pomona. Bro. I. O. Winslow fraternally responded to the address of welcome. The following interesting question was discussed: "Which is the best method to improve worn-out soils?" Bro. M. J. Merrill opened the question by stating that the best way would be the quickest and most economical way; use the best fertilizers; stock the worn out farm with cows and hogs and increase this kind of stock as you increase the productive capacity of the farm. Plough under clover and re-seed, and it would be well to purchase to some extent commercial fertilizers. Top dressing is also recommended to some extent.

Bro. I. O. Winslow said it was an important question and might very properly include the way to increase the fertility of all our farms. He believes in what is called high farming. It is the kind that is most profitable. A farmer on a large farm cannot afford to get along without hired help. The speaker gave some scientific principles that govern the action of fertilizers in the growing of crops, and while he recommended the keeping of stock as far as possible, he would lay the foundation by purchasing commercial fertilizers. This is the starting point. We must put back to the soil that which has been taken out. We cannot do this fast enough with the keeping of stock alone. The production of clover is of great importance as a fertilizer, and should be largely grown. It draws nitrogen from the air and gives it to the soil. It also goes down into the subsoil and brings up the plant food stored there, and by the decay of its roots furnishes a large amount not otherwise available. Peas are similar to clover and draw plant food from the atmosphere. Try to find out what special elements of plant food the soil needs, which can be done by experiments, wisely carried out, and supply that need. After some little discussion by others the second question was introduced. "In what way can wives be cheered and encouraged in their household duties?"

This question was for the benefit of the sisters, and Sister Vining said make their work as light and easy as possible. She believes the Grange has been a great help in this direction. Sister Pennell said a cheerful husband is the greatest encouragement. Sister S. F. Marble said carefulness on the part of the husband. Keep everything neat and clean and don't find fault. Sister H. M. Marble said the question was one for the brothers to consider. Sister Jacobs said the work that the wives perform should be fully appreciated by the husbands. Bro. S. H. Goodwin said the best way is to let the wives do as they have a mind to do.

Our second summer meeting was held with New Portland Grange. This Grange has its home in the extreme northwestern section, and holds the front line of Grange work in that direction. Worthy Master Holway also presided at this meeting. Sister Ada Webb, in a beautifully written address, welcomed the Pomona to New Portland. Bro. S. F. Emerson, in behalf of the Pomona, responded to the address of welcome. Bro. L. H. Moulton responded to his name in interesting remarks for the good of the order. Sister E. E. Day gave an original essay, subject, "The Farmer's Wife," and Sister Annie H. Strickland one on the subject of "Farming." These essays were carefully prepared, and replete with good sense and sound logic. A most interesting discussion of the question, "Resolved, that farming is as profitable to-day as it was fifty years ago," followed; affirmative, Bro. L. H. Moulton, E. H. Tobey, S. F. Emerson, C. E. Smith; negative, Edgar Millay, W. W. Russell, Eugene Danforth. A vote was taken resulting in a preference of 25 for the affirmative and 7 for the negative. New Portland Grange most generously entertained the Pomona, and the exercises were both interesting and profitable.

The regular August meeting was held with Athens Grange. This Grange is centrally located, and affords a good opportunity for patrons to concentrate and make up a big gathering. We had here the largest ever held by the Somerset Pomona. By actual count, fully two hundred members were present, representing ten subordinate Granges. Owing to sickness in his family, Worthy Master Holway could not be present, and Worthy Overseer E. H. Tobey presided. Bro. J. W. Hickley cordially welcomed the Pomona to Athens, and Sister N. B. Turner, of St. Albans Grange, gave a fraternal response. A class of twenty-two fourth degree members were instructed in the degree of Pomona, in form, and admitted into the fifth degree membership. There was a unanimous vote to stand by the State Grange in its efforts to secure tax reform, and both the subordinate and Pomona Granges will never cease the conflict till satisfactory legislation is reached. The question, "Resolved, that women are more considerate and less expensive than men," was discussed affirmatively and negatively by Sisters R. H. Boothby, F. P. Pennell, Lewis Beal, M. L. Merrill, S. F. Marble, and by Bros. Lewis Beal, C. E. Smith, W. D. Hayden, M. L. Merrill, P. H. Butler, Alonzo Smith, Wm. McLaughlin. The unnecessary expense of tobacco and cigars on the part of the men, and the wings added to women's dresses, were pleasantly used as arguments in the discussion. Bro. D. F. Neal, Master of New Sharon Grange, Franklin county, was present, and offered interesting remarks.

The reports from subordinate Granges show that nearly every Grange in Somerset is increasing its membership, and the order was never so strong before in our county as now. A general Grange rally and festival will be held at Hayden Lake, Madison, Tuesday, Aug. 29. A committee is now making arrangements, and a large gathering may be expected.

S. F. EMERSON,
 Sec'y Somerset Pomona.



BOSTON.
Largest & Most Successful in the World.
Will Re-open Tuesday, Sept. 5th.
THE COURSE OF STUDY is thorough, complete and practical. Pupils are fitted for the duties of every position in the mercantile world.
THE FACULTY embraces a list of more than twenty teachers, each specially selected with special reference to the course of study.
THE STUDENTS are young people of both sexes, fitted to enter the mercantile world.
THE DISCIPLINE is of the highest order and includes the most valuable lessons.
THE PATRONAGE is the largest of any Commercial School in the city.
THE REPUTATION of this school for its energy and leadership is well known.
THE SCHOOL BUILDING is centrally located, and its kind is generally acknowledged.
SPECIAL COURSE. Short-hand, Type Writing, Compositions and Correspondence with a full and complete course in Business.
SITUATIONS in Business Houses furnished to the pupils, complete the varied inducements to attend.
BUILDING, 66 Washington Street, Boston.
 Business Office open daily from 9 till 5 o'clock.
PROSPECTUS FREE.



Horse Powers
 —AND—
Threshing Machines
 Cider Mills and Presses,
 Barrel Headers, Hay Cutters, Wood Sawing Machines, Kind of the Corn Field, Corn Planters and Fertilizer Distributors, New Steel Gear Threshing Machines greatly improved, and many more power with same horses than any other made, runs easier and more durable, less fuel consumed, and more work done by any other make, all shafts are steel with composite boxes. Separators of large capacity to be run by water or steam power. Also Agricultural implements of all kinds. Send for Catalogue giving full description.
THE WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Manufacturers,
 W. E. WHITMAN, Manager,
 AUGUSTA, MAINE, U. S. A.

Mention this Paper.

"Cured Bleeding Lungs."

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14, 1891.
F. W. KINSMAN & CO.
 DEAR SIRS: I have been afflicted some three years with a cough, which caused bleeding of my lungs. I have tried various medicines without any permanent relief. I was recommended to use Adams' Cough Balsam, which I did, and am pleased to state to you that it afforded me immediate relief. I would not be without your Balsam under any consideration.
 Yours respectfully,
 OGDEN ADAMS.

For sale by all druggists. Trial bottles, 10c. Regular sizes, 35c. and 75c.

The New Store

—OF—
J. M. Mixer
DRUGGIST.
Is Now Open For Business.

You are invited to call and see it. A large line of **Patent Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals.**
Prescriptions a Specialty.

185 Water St., - Augusta, Me.
 Next Door to Maine Farmer Office.

ALL

the genuine and pure medicines and all good goods to be had in a drug store, will be found, at lowest prices in the city.

The Fuller Drug Store,

AUGUSTA, ME.

Orders by mail get quick service

FLOWER GARDENS IN ITALY.

in Italy. The house is literally surround-

the friendship of any one who, when with you, tried to, and did, use you the best they could, only to sneer when you were gone. I once made a call, and had a lovely one. The hostess seemed a lady, just splendid; time passed so pleasantly and agreeably that we noted not. While I was there another lady called, one who ever had business enough of her own to attend to, and by doing I presume made a good living of the business. She was a genial, sparkling lady, always reminding one of

THE LITTLE MAID'S AMEN.

The Sabbath morn's service was over,
And briskly I stepped down the stair:

And did they sell the herbs? Of course they did. Aren't there lots of colicky babies, Christmas turkeys, sore throats, bilious stomachs, and newly-caught colds that need catnip, summersavory, sage, boneset and spearmint?

"Tell you what, Bell,—we'll each have a quarter of a dollar!"

orders for more, Billy's eyes were bigger

Some people are constantly troubled with boils—no sooner does one heal than another makes its appearance. A thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best of blood purifiers, effectually puts an end to this annoyance. We recommend a trial.

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE
and invite the most

READ OUR Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

Price 40 cents only.
For sale at
J. Frank Pierce's, Augusta.

Wanted.

Women attendants at the Maine Insane Hospital. Should be twenty years of age or over, be good, sober, temperate, and have recommendations will be required.
Apply to **JOHN W. KNOX, Supt.**
Augusta, Me., May 31, 1893. 30d

ceased. Having been presented for probate: **Attest: HOWARD O. STEVENS, Register.** 49

Probate then to be held on August 1st, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. **Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register.** 45

WANTED.

Young man to run a milk wagon, and help on a small farm; a steady job with fair pay to the right man. Address, stating pay, **W. H. WATKINS,** 422 Old Colony Street, Providence, R. I. 314d

W. H. WATKINS,
Attorney at Law, Broker and Dealer in Real Estate.
170 Water St., Augusta, Me.

Star

persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause if any why the said instrument

KENNEBEC COUNTY... In Probate Court
at Augusta, on the second Monday of August, 1902

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 40th

one of the finest of our local writers. A charming book of poems, suitable for a gift.

For sale at
J. Frank Pierce's, Augusta.

Wanted. show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, **WANTED.**

hospital. Should be twenty years of age or more, in good physical health. Suitable rec-

[illegible]

KENNERDE COUNTY NEWS.

Deacon Sumner Folsum of Fayette, and a shock at East Livermore Mills, Thursday and remains in a very feeble condition.

—Gen. Isaac S. Bangs of Waterville, has sold his interest in the Doolin granite works to a stock company. He will remain in his family in Europe and spend the winter there.

—A horse, wagon and harness were stolen from the stable of Alice Bartlett Litchfield, near the town house, Sunday night. The thief was traced as a Lisbon Falls but there was no farther news.

—At the adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the A. H. & G. Electric R. R., Monday afternoon the following board of directors was chosen: J. Manchester Haynes, H. G. Staples, T. J. Smith, G. A. Cony, J. F. Hill, Geo. M. Brown, J. D. Bailey and J. H. Brown.

—For the first time in the history of the Lockwood Mills in Waterville payment of help was made on Thursday last. Lack of currency made the situation necessary. The checks on the American Bank are readily cashed by the merchants on the street.

—The report that has gained some circulation that C. M. Bailey, Sons & Co., will close their immense oil cloth manufactory at Winthrop and Skowhegan is erroneous. There will be only a small reduction of help at the moment. The firm is making a large and prosperous business.

—Burglars broke into the office of the Chicago Beef Company, in Waterville, Tuesday morning forcing in the front door. They blew open the safe and obtained about \$100, besides checks of an unknown amount. It was doubtless the work of professionals.

The Maine Central R. R. Co., will rebuild the overhead bridge south of Lawrence Bros.' Mill at South Gardiner, on Monday morning August 21st, and all the road will be closed to travel at that time. A temporary drive around the hill will be used while the street is closed. People going to Richmond or uproad should take the back road.

—The Winthrop Budget reports that a large number of white perch, not over three inches long, have been found and dying at the mouth of the main from the milk factory, near the new railway railroad crossing. These perch are probably from last year's hatch, but the road will be closed, so that something in the water from the factory is the cause of the trouble.

—The Maine Wesleyan Seminary and male College enters upon another year of the work which in the past has given it a reputation as broadly as the land and honorable as the founders of the institution could possibly have hoped. The beginning of another school year will be marked as the entrance into another era under the guidance of a new faculty. Charles W. Gallagher, D. D., was the unanimous choice of the trustees.

—William Sawyer Haines, better known his friends as "Major," died very suddenly at his home on Second street, Hallowell, Sunday afternoon. He was apparently in his usual health, and the news of his death was received with surprise and regret. He was often seen on the streets and up to within a few years quite a business at his store on Winthrop street, dealing in furniture. He was born in Hallowell, at what is now called Granite hill, the son of Jonathan S. Haines Haines. His father opened a ferry on the hill, long known as Haines ferry, but now owned by the Hallowell City Company.

CONGRESS.

On Monday the Speaker of the House announced the committees, the chairman of which are as follows:

—Election—O'Reilly, Virginia.

—Ways and Means—Wilson, West Virginia.

—Appropriations—Sayers, Texas.

—Judiciary—Culberson, Texas.

—Coinage—Weights and Measures—Missouri.

—Banking and Currency—Springer, Ohio.

—Foreign Affairs—McCreary, Kentucky.

—Inter-State and Foreign Commerce—Virginia.

—Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Fitch, Illinois.

—Railways and Canals—Catching, Mississippi.

—Private Land Claims—Fendleton, West Virginia.

—Manufacturers—Page, Rhode Island.

—Education—Enloe, Tennessee.

—Pensions—Moses, Georgia.

—Immigration and Naturalization—Gelsheimer, New Jersey.

New Englanders are placed as follows:

—Call of Massachusetts on election; Call of Maine on Ways and Means; Call of New Hampshire on Finance; Call of Massachusetts, on Appropriations; Power of Vermont on Judiciary; Dingley of Maine on Coinage, Weights and Measures; Sperry of Connecticut, Walker of Massachusetts, on Finance; Call of New Hampshire on Banking and Currency; Randall of Massachusetts on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Page of Rhode Island on Harbors and Pilots of Connecticut; Boutelle of Maine, Gillett of Massachusetts, on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Aspley of Massachusetts, Baker of New Hampshire, on Agriculture; Brett of Massachusetts, Blair of New Hampshire, and Draper of Massachusetts, on Foreign Affairs; Dingley of Maine, Groot of Vermont, on Appropriations; Boutelle of Maine, Randall of Massachusetts, on Naval Affairs.

The debate on the silver question has occupied most of the time, but no real progress has been reached. When any change of real importance has been made, we shall be very glad to lay the issue before our readers.

On Wednesday, G. Frye died at Hallowell, N. S., Aug. 14th, after an illness of five weeks, aged 66 years. Mr. Frye was a native of Montville, a son of late Robie Frye, who afterwards died at Belfast and died there in 1867. He graduated from Rochester University in 1851, and was admitted to the bar in Rockland for a few years. He was judge of the Rockland Police Court many years, beginning with 1856, and afterwards engaged in business in West. In 1859 he went to Belfast and was a law officer. From 1861 to 1865 he was Deputy Collector of Customs at Belfast, and from 1871 to 1879 he was Clerk of Courts of Waldo county. President Garfield appointed him Consul at Hallowell in 1882, but he was discontinued during the first Cleveland administration, and reappointed by President Harrison in 1889, holding the office until a few weeks ago. His health, however, had prevented his returning home.

Commencing Sunday, Sept. 3d, the press Pullman trains Nos. 8 and 127, between Portland and Bangor, will be cancelled, and such changes will be made on Mt. Desert Branch and Knox Branch. The changes are rendered necessary by the discontinuance of these trains.

The finest spices of strict purity, for selling or table use, are best purchased of K. A. Partridge's old reliable drug store, opposite post office.

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